



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

CURRENT LITERATURE

MINOR NOTICES

Die Pflanzenstoffe.—WEHMER¹ has made readily available the known facts about the plant products (chemicals, drugs, enzymes, etc.) of the phanerogams. The plant families are arranged in the natural order, and under each the genera and species of which we have any chemical knowledge, along with the facts known and citations of literature establishing the facts. On the purely botanical side many facts of distribution are recorded. The work will prove of great value to plant chemists, pharmacists, and plant physiologists. A full index of the chemicals mentioned and a second one of the raw materials and plants greatly enhance the value of the book.—WILLIAM CROCKER.

Micrography of Javanese woods.—The third part of JANSSONIUS' micrography of the woods of Java has appeared,² and apparently completes this very laborious work, as it contains a general index to the two volumes. The plan of the work was described in the notice of the first part,³ and a notice of the second part⁴ indicated the further extension of the work. The present part, beginning in the midst of Meliaceae and closing with Moringeae, contains 100 species, the total for the two volumes being 329. Detailed descriptions of the vascular elements of so many species, including lists of reagents, sections, and material in each case, and also references to literature under each species, represent an amount and kind of work that few would care to undertake.—J. M. C.

Prodrome de la Flore Corse.⁵—Notwithstanding the long series of valuable contributions to systematic botany, both floristic and monographic, by which BRIQUET has enriched scientific literature, it is probable that he is chiefly

¹ WEHMER, C.. Die Pflanzenstoffe botanisch-systematisch bearbeitet chemische Bestandteile und Zusammensetzung der einzelnen Pflanzenarten Rohstoffe und Produkte Phanerogamen. 8vo. pp. xvi+937. Jena: Gustav Fischer. 1911. M35.

² JANSSONIUS, H. H., Mikrographie des Holzes der auf Java vorkommenden Baumarten; im Auftrage des Kolonial-Ministeriums unter Leitung von Dr. J. W. MOLL bearbeitet im Anschluss an “Additamenta ad cognitionem florae arboreae javanicae auctoribus S. H. KOORDERS et TH. VALLETON.” Dritte Lieferung. 8vo. Vol. II, pp. 161-540. figs. 49. Leiden: E. J. Brill. 1911. M6.

³ BOT. GAZETTE 43:345. 1907.

⁴ Ibid. 47:416. 1909.

⁵ BRIQUET, JOHN, Prodrome de la Flore Corse, comprenant les résultats botaniques de six voyages exécutés en Corse sous les auspices de M. EMILE BURNAT. Vol. I. Geneva: Georg & Co. 1910.